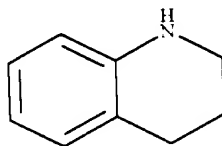
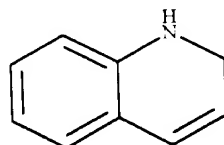


Jones et al. discloses a combination of oxidation inhibitors consisting of a mixture of hydrogenated quinolines and conventional types of oxidation inhibitors. The quinolines employed by Jones et al. comprised those having either the heterocyclic ring or both the heterocyclic and the benzene rings of the compound *saturated* with hydrogen, for example, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline and decahydroquinoline. See column 3, lines 1-6.

The basic ring structure of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline is:



The second antioxidant of the present invention is 2,2,4-trialkyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline. The basic ring structure of this compound is:



Thus, the compounds of the present invention have an additional double bond in the heterocyclic ring that is not disclosed or suggested by Jones et al.

None of the secondary references supplement this deficiency of Jones et al. According to the Examiner, Rasberger et al. have taught that 1,2-dihydroquinolines and 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolines are interchangeable. This is in error.

The invention of Rasberger et al. was directed to improving the performance of a particular kind of antioxidant combination: 1,2-dihydroquinolines and phenolics. They found that when 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolines were used *with phenolics*, the combination provided excellent antioxidant action along with satisfactory corrosion behavior. In other words, they did not teach that the 1,2-dihydroquinolines were interchangeable with 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolines, but, rather, that the 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolines were superior to the 1,2-dihydroquinolines *when used with phenolics*.

Rasberger et al. make no mention of 1,2-dihydroquinolines except in the discussion of the prior art in column 1 at lines 22-34. The designation "2,2,4,7-tetramethyl-1,2,3,4-dihydroquinoline" is given in column 2, at line 59, but it is clear from the context that this is a typographical error and that "tetrahydroquinoline" was intended.

Further, Rasberger et al. does not confirm the present day use of tetrahydroquinolines with diarylamines *or* phenols, as alleged by the Examiner. Rather they teach, as one possibility, the combination of tetrahydroquinolines with diarylamines *and* phenols. See column 4, lines 55 to 69.

Finally, as pointed out above, neither Meier et al. nor Evans disclose using 1,2-dihydroquinolines in combination with a diarylamine; they speak only of the combination of 1,2,3,4- tetrahydroquinolines with various other additives, including diarylamines. The Evans reference, in fact, shows that dihydroquinone derivatives and tetrahydroquinone derivatives are patentably distinct. See column 1, lines 9-57.

Response Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111
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Accordingly, it is requested that the rejection of claims 1- 28 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. taken with Meier et al., Evans, and Rasberger et al. be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that this application is in condition for allowance and an early Office Action to that end is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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